PREVENT STORM WATER CONTAMINATION

Best Management Practices for

Solid Waste Recyclers

Inbound recyclable and waste material control

- Establish program to encourage supplies of scrap, waste and other salvageable materials to drain residual fluids prior to arrival at the facility.
- Establish acceptance program for handling, storage and disposal of lead-acid batteries.
- Establish procedures for rejecting or handling, storing and disposal of hazardous wastes and other non-hazardous residual fluids.
- Establish procedures to properly handle industrial turnings and cuttings and prohibiting cutting oils and metallic fines from coming in contact with runoff.
- Identify inspector training requirements.

Outside scrap metal storage

- Conduct inspections for fluids, (e.g. oils, transmission fluids, antifreeze, brake fluid and fuels). Establish handling/storage/disposal procedures for these materials.
- Drain and collect liquids in a designated area.
- Provide covered storage or impervious areas with curbing, berms or other appropriate measures.
- Establish spill prevention procedures.
- Minimize/eliminate the accumulation of liquid wastes.
- Establish procedures if hazardous wastes are discovered after material is accepted.
- Conduct periodic inspections of storage areas.
- Conduct preventive maintenance of BMPs as necessary.
- Minimize runoff from coming into areas where significant materials are stored, (e.g. diversion structure such as curbing, berms, containment trenches, surface grading and elevated concrete pads or other equivalent measures).
- Use absorbents to collect leaking or spills of oil, fuel, transmission and brake fluids, (e.g. dry absorbent, drip pans).
- Install media filters such as catch basin filters and sand filters.
- Install oil/water separator in storage areas with vehicle transmissions and engines. Locate spill pans under stored vehicles.
- Provide nonrecyclable waste storage bins and containers.
- Provide equipment operator training to minimize damage to controls, (e.g. curbing and berms).

Storage other *(lightweight materials)*

- Identify/provide supplier training or information bulletins on requirements for acceptance of light weight materials.
- Encourage supplier participation in program to minimize/eliminate, as practicable, volume of semisolid and liquid residues in recyclable materials, (e.g. residual fluids in aluminum and plastic containers.
- Provide covered storage, container bins or equivalent for lighter-weight materials such as glass, plastics, aluminum cans, paper and cardboard.
- Minimize/eliminate residue from bottles, containers, etc. from coming in contact with runoff. Establish dry clean-up methods.
- Establish procedures and employee training for the handling, storage and disposal of residual fluids from small containers.
- Prohibit wash down of tipping floor areas.
- Provide good housekeeping to eliminate particulate and residual materials buildup.
- Establish cleaning schedule for high traffic areas.
- Provide covered disposal containers or equivalent for residual waste materials.
- Eliminate floor drains discharging to storm drain.

Scrap processing operations

- Provide training to equipment operators on how to minimize exposure of runoff to scrap processing areas.
- Schedule frequent cleaning of fluids and residue around all scrap processing equipment.
- Schedule frequent inspections of equipment for spills or leakage of fluids, oil, fuel, hydraulic fluids.
- Site process equipment on elevated concrete pads or provide runoff diversion structures around process equipment, berms, containment trenches or surface grading or other equivalent measures. Discharge runoff from within bermed areas to a sump, oil/water separator, media filter or discharge to sanitary sewer.

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Best Management Practices for

Solid Waste Recyclers

CONTINUED

- Conduct periodic maintenance and clean out of all sumps, oil/water separators, media filters. Dispose of residual waste materials properly, (e.g. according to RCRA).
- Where practicable, locate process equipment (e.g. balers, briquetters, small compactors) under an appropriate cover.
- Provide dry clean-up materials, (e.g. dry-absorbents, drip pans, absorbent booms, etc.) to prevent contact of hydraulic fluids, oils, fuels, etc., with storm water runoff.
- Stabilize high traffic areas, (e.g. concrete pads, gravel, pavement), around processing equipment, where practicable.
- Establish spill prevention and response procedures, including employee training.
- Provide containment bins or equivalent for shredded material, especially lightweight materials such as fluff (preferably at the discharge of these materials from the air classification system).

Supplies for process equipment

- Locate storage drums containing liquids, including oils and lubricants indoors. Alternatively, site palletized drums and containers on an impervious surface and provide sufficient containment around the materials. Provide sumps, oil/water separators, if necessary.
- Instruct employees on proper material handling and storage procedures.

Scrap lead and battery program

- Establish inspection and acceptance procedures for scrap lead-acid batteries.
- Provide supplier training on acceptance practices for scrap batteries.
- Provide employee training on the safe handling, storage and disposition of scrap batteries.
- Separate all scrap batteries from other scrap materials.
- Establish procedures for the storage, handling, disposition of cracked or broken batteries in accordance with applicable Federal regulations, (e.g. RCRA).
- Provide covered storage or equivalent to prevent exposure to either precipitation or runoff.

Erosion and sediment control

- Minimize run-on from adjacent properties, (e.g. diversion dikes, berms or equivalent).
- Trap sediment at downgradient locations and outlets serving unstabilized areas. This may include filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protection, sediment traps, vegetated or riprap swales, vegetated strips, diversion structures, catch-basin filters, retention/ detention basins or equivalent.
- Runoff containing oil and grease may include the use of absorbent booms or sand filters in front of outlet structures or other equivalent measures.
- Stabilize all high traffic areas, including all vehicle entrances and exit points.
- Conduct periodic sweeping of all traffic areas.
- Conduct inspections of BMPs.
- Perform preventative maintenance as needed on BMPs.
- Provide employee training on the proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls.

If spills occur:

- ***Stop the source of the spill immediately.***
- ***Contain the liquid until cleanup is complete.***
- ***Deploy oil containment booms if the spill may reach the water.***
- ***Cover the spill with absorbent material.***
- ***Keep the area well ventilated.***
- ***Dispose of clean-up materials properly.***
- ***Do not use emulsifier or dispersant.***

City of Phoenix

STREET TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SECTION

(602) 256-3190

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